# SHOCKING TRAGEDY

A Butcher Shot by a Jealous Husband.

SUICIDE OF THE WOULD-BE MURDERER

The Two Pistol Shots that Startled Visitors to Clinton Market.

In Clinton Market, at the foot of Spring street. North River, John Sheehan, a journeymen painter, between twelve and one o'clock yesterday, shot a outcher named Henry Von Gerichten in the neck and afterward shot himself near the right temple, the ball passing through the brain. John Sheehan died at half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, in St. ent's Hospital. The cause of the attempted nurder and suicide was jealousy. Sheehan, who as been in the employ of Mr. John Hay, of No. 350 ison street, for the past six years, and who always been regarded by his employer and his fellow workmen as a steedy, sober man, and a first class tradesman, quiet and stensibly to go to his dinner and he was expected of course to return about one. He did proceed to ond floor, and after finishing what appeared to his wife to be a hearty meal, said in an ordintone to her, "Put on your clothes. ant you to walk down Hudson street. directed, and they walked together down Hudson street to Spring street and through Spring street till they arrived nearly opposite the husband and refused to go any further. He then crossed the street and went into the market through one of the side entrances on Spring street. A few moments afterward pistol shots were heard in quick succession, and Mrs. Sheehan was seen running out of a res Sheehan came rushing across the street, and on reaching the centre was seen to put a pistol to the right side of his head and fall forward on his face. Mrs. Sheehan, who was standing on the sidewalk. then threw herself upon the body of her husband and with one wild cry wrenched the pistol from his hand, too late, however, for it had already done its work. The scene in and around the market at this time was one of the greatest ex-

the market at this time was one of the greatest ercitement and confusion, and as both men were well known friends crowded around from all sides. Henry Von Gerichten lay bleeding beside his meat block and his assailant lay mortally wounded by his own hand in the centre of the Spring street thoroughfare. John Sheehan was removed by the police to the Eighth procenct station house and Henry von Gerichten was taken by his friends to the house of Dr. Sc. Gook, No. 16 Chariton street, where his wounds were specified to the house of Dr. Sc. Gook, No. 16 Chariton street, where his wounds were specified in the shop with him that morning. THE CAUSE OF THE THREED.

On arriving at the station house Captain McDonnell directed the wounded man to be taken at once to St. Vincent's Hospital, in West Eleventh street, that being the nearest point. He was unconscious at the time and never regained consciouses after ward. Mrs. Succhas seeds overy much excited, but flieplayed very little emotion. She was taken into the facts almost as detailed above, and then when questioned as to ber knowledge of Von Serichten she prevariented a great deal. After some persuasion, however, she admitted that her husband was jealous of the butcher, and it was but two weeks ago that he charged her with intimacy with him. This charge sine but two weeks ago that he charged her with intimacy with him. This charge sine stoutly denied to her husband at the time and also to Captain McDonnell, yesterday. The subjective of the statement had been made to her husband at the time and also to Captain McDonnell, selective the statement had been made to her husband he had been very suspicious and had acted strangely at times, and altogether different from his wont. In telling what little she did to Captain McDonnell, selective the selection of hers. She also wished to impress Captain depondent of the statement had been made to her husband he had been very suspicious and had acted strangely at times, and altogether different from his wont. In telling what little she d

As Von Gerichten was about two feet to the right of him.

As Unified, shout turning around the man raised a pistol, firsd, and the ball entered his neck. He fell between the mest block and the counter. The crowd of butchers who were standing around then rushed forward, but this man waved the pistol around him and kept the crowd at bay. He ired another shot, which entered the meat block, and then ran into the street, where he shot himself. "The whole thing was but the work of a minute or two," said one of the bystanders, "and no sooner had we gone forward to raise up poor Von Gerichten than we heard the shot utside." "In fact," said lit. Hawkins, whose stand is very near that of the wounded man, "when I first heard the shot I thought it was one of these big fire crackers that the boys sometimes put under a chap when he goes asleep."

"Did you see the shooting, Mr. Hawkins?" asked the recorder.

id you see the shooting, Mr. Hawkins?" asked the reporter.
"I did not see the first shot fired, but I saw the man afterward with the pistel in his hand, and saw

the reporter.

"I did not see the first shot fired, but I saw the man atterward with the pistol in his hand, and saw him run out."

There are three brothers of the Von Gerichten family in Clinton Market, and all of them are butchers. They are well known and well liked, especially the one who was shot. He was declared to be a quiet man, of demestic tastes and habits. None of the men connected with the market remembered to have seen Mrs. Sheehan before they saw her leaning over her husband's body. Henry Von Gerichten is about thirty years of age, weighs about one hundred and ninety pounds, and physically is a fine specimen of a man. He resides with his wife and family at No. 39 Christopher street. Thither the reporter proceeded yesterday afternoon, and on inquiring for Mr. Von Gerichten he was distinctly told three different times by a young lady who came to the door that not only did no such person as Mr. Von Gerichten reside in the house, but that she had never heard of such a person. The neighbors, however, stated differently, and informed the reporter that he lived on the second floor. This being conveyed to the lady she still persisted in her first assertion, and said, "Oh, it's all a mistake; there have been two or three people here to-day looking for the same man. I don't know what the matter is."

"Have you not heard of of a man being shot in Clinton Market and of his being brought in here?" persisted the reporter.

"No, sir. I tell you it is all a mistake. I have

Clinton Market and of his being brought in here?"
persisted the reporter.
"No, sir. I tell you it is all a mistake. I have
not heard of any shooting, and no wounded man
has been brought in here."

MRS. SHEKERAN REPUSES TO MAKE A STATEMENT.
Failing in his efforts to gain access to Mrs. Von
Gerichten, the reporter next visited Mrs. Sheehan.
He found her without difficulty at her residence in Carmine street. She received the
reporter politicly, but after having stated
his mission, he met with the reply that
she had no statement to make. She was much cooler
even than when in the station house and said that
it would be time enough to make statements when
it would be time enough to make statements when
it was necessary; as for the present, she preferred to
say nothing at all. Mis. Sheehan was reminded that
it was better to correct any wrong impressions at first,

one."
Sile pointed to her husband's picture, which hung against the wall, and said it was a good likeness of him. A halt finished portrait of an old gentleman was standing at the other side of the room, which he reporter was subsequently informed was that of the deceased's father, and on which he was at

the reporter was subsequently informed was that of the deceased's father, and on which he was at work on Monday night.

Mrs. Sheehan is a lady apparently about forty-five years of age. She is quite stout and weighs probably in the neighborhood of 180 pounds. She has a full, round face, a black, bright eye, and a somewhat pleasing expression of countenance. In Mr. John W. Hav's paint shop in Hudson street, where the reporter subsequently called, he was mot at the door by Mr. Hay in person. Several of the workmen were standing around at the time and the subject of the conversation was the fate of poor John Sheehan. They did not know at the time that he was dead, but they all felt confident that he could not survive. From their speech it was easily gethered that he was a general favorite among all of them, and though they did not wish to say much publicly, and it was evident they had all the same opinion as to the cause of the shooting. Many of them appeared to know Mrs. Sheehan and their opinion of her did not seem very favorable. Mr. Hoy said:—"I believe he went down to that market to-day with the intention of shooting Yon Gerichten first and his wife atterward, and performed the standard of the shooting. Many of them appeared to know Mrs. Sheehan and their opinion of her did not seem very favorable. Mr. Hoy said:—"I believe he went down to that market to-day with the intention of shooting Yon Gerichten first and his wife atterward, and per-

haps himself last; that part he succeeded in accomplishing any way. This trouble between 8hechan and his wife had been going on for a long time. He laid off three days last week, as he said, to do some painting at home, but I know it was to watch this You Gerichten. He has been very moody of late, and though he kept at his work it was evident his mind was always some place clae. I never had a better workman nor would I want a better man around me. There's a picture of my mother up stairs that he painted that I would not take \$100 for."

"Do you think there was any real cause for Sheehan's lealousy?"

"Oh, it's been going on for three years," succinctly replied Mr. Hoy.

From all that could be learned among the workmen it was evident that the history of the trouble in the 8hechan household was nothing new to them, and that they had been for some time expecting some such denotement as happened yesterday, though they did not possibly expect that their friend and fellow workman would take his own life.

HEMHY YOU GERICHITE'S STATEMENT.

My name is Henry You Gerichten. Hive at No. 39 Christopher street. I do not believe I am about to die, and have hopes of recevery from the injuries I have received. About half-past twelve P. M. while at my stand in Clinton Market I was facing my stand fixing a piece of meat when suddenly I was shot from behind. I dropped immediately when I heard a second shot fired. The first shot struck me in the neck. The second did not hit me. I looked around and sawa man running away. I recognized the man who had fired the shot at me as John Sheehan, I have never seen him but two or three times in my life and I have never speen him but two or three times in my life and I have never speen him but two or three times in my life and I have never speen him but two or three times in my life and Have never speen him but two or did I know that he had shot himself till I heard of it a short time ago. I know Mrs. Sheehan by sight.

Dr. Anson G. Cook, who attended Yon Gerichten, stated that he builded nete

heard of it a short time ago. I know Mrs. Sheehau by sight.

Dr. Anson G. Cook, who attended Von Gerichten, stated that the builet entered the right side just behind a little below the right ear, and came out a little behind the left ear. The wound, though dangerous, is not necessarily fatal, and he may recover.

A SUBTLE POISON. THE ATMOSPHERE ALONG THE BIVER FRONT IMPREGNATED BY SEWAGE GASES-NO AT-

TEMPT TO BEMEDY THE EVIL. At a meeting of the Realth Board vesterday Roger S. Tracey, who accompanied Dr. Elisha Harris during an examination of the water front of this city, made at the request of the National Board of the Atlantic coast, submitted a somewhat lengthy report. It is undeniable, he says, that our docks and piers are at present in a very wrotched condi-tion. The timbers and piles are for the most part rotten and insecure, and the water im-mediately along the shore is filthy with sewage Theevil effect of emptying sewage at the bulkhead in

mediately along the shore is fifthy with sewage. The evil effect of emptying sewage at the bulkhead instead of carrying it out further into the river is nowhere more strikingly exemplified than at Coenties slip. The dock runs far back from the river and is at all times filled with canal boats, which so completely obstruct the prevailing currents that the water at the bulkhead is as smooth as glass. Here the sower empties, and it is a matter of doubt whether any of the sewage is ever carried out into the river, and at low tide the stench is so horrible that the Ericsson House, at the corner of Water street, about three hundred feet away, is sometimes almost untennantable.

Another very offensive spot, for a similar reason, the report states, is the bulkhead of the new stone pier at the Battery. The Battery place sewer discharges its contents just above it, underneath the pier and offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The sewer mouth is situated about ten or ifteen feet back from the low water line, and when the tide is at its obb the sowage trickies over this long stretch of stones and mud and fills the surrounding atmosphere with the vilest odors. When the tide comes in the sewage is caught in an eddy and whirled about there without any great amount being carried out. Similar nuisances exist at the foot of flector, Cortiandt and Vesey streets, where the green of the river water is changed to a dirty gray. The surface is covered with floating particles of sewage matter distributed by the bursting of large bubbles of gas.

The water front is being gradually altered in character by the washing away of the filling of the bulk-

of sewage matter distributed by the bursting of large bubbles of gas.

The water front is being gradually altered in character by the washing away of the filling of the bulkheads and the depositing of silt in the docks, as well as by the plastering of the surface with sewage. The effect of this condition of things upon the health of the community, the report sets forth, cannot be even approximately estimated, as there is no data from which to calculate. An account is added to Dr. Tracey's report of what has been done and what is now doing under the Department of Docks and Public Works to remedy the evils set forth. The report was ordered on file.

#### PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

MR. JAMES D. HOPKINS READS A PAPER ON THE CONTAGION REFORE THE FARMERS' CLUB-"ALMOST A NATIONAL CALAMITY."

At the meeting of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute yesterday Mr. James D. Hopkins read a paper on the "History of Pleuro-Pneumonia Contagion in New York and Vicinity." Mr. Hop-State commission investigating the causes of this measures to eradicate the same. In 1843, he said. pleuro-pneumonia was introduced into Brookong the stock the last seven years the disease made ex-tensive inroads among several large dairies,

of many of the Long Island farmers. Within the last seven years the disease made extensive inroads among several large dairies. The cattle trade, before the appointment of General Patrick, had no safeguards against the introduction of infected beasts among herds free from contagion. One infected animal quickly spread the disease from stable to stable. It has now assumed such proportions as to become almost a national calamity. Mr. Bergh has done good service in waging war against those who, by negicet and carelessness, aided the spread of the disease. Remonstrances were made to the government, but without avail. At length the notice of the British government was called to the question and American cattle were excluded from not only British ports but also many other European ports.

The speaker then gave a succinct history of the organization of the State Commission and the efficient work done by General Patrick and his assistants. A critical examination of all the stables in infected districts was made, and no cows were permitted to pass through the streets without General Patrick's special order. The lines were then drawn closer, and the work of official examination thoroughly carried out, thus establishing a complete quarantine. The work was not one that attracted the hearty co-operation of agricultural seedeties and authorities and newspapers. Still, by constant adherence to the principles which swayed the commission, and energetic work, the results accomplished are very great. Regarding the stamping out process, by which opposition is raised on all hands, consideration must be had for the magnitude of the task and the need for immediate prevention of the spread of the disease. From April 4 to September 12 this year there arrived in New York 4,512 fresh cows, have been impected in New York 8,512 fresh cows, have been impected and quarantined, and 101 cows have been found, imspected and quarantined, and 101 cow have been found timperted and should be dealt with by a system of uniform regulations all over the

STRANGE HALLUCINATION.

From the pen of the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning a well dressed lady of about forty emerged, who, as soon as she reached the bar queen. A queen in downright earnest. I choose to ride in my carriage, but you will not permit me.

Why is it so?"
Officer Robbins, who appeared as complainant, Officer Robbins, who appeared as complainant, testified that the prisoner had entered one of the Blue line of crosstown cars at Fourteenth street, and when the driver asked her for the fare she had retused him and struck him in the face. She had been taken to the Twenty-ninth precinct station house, where she said her name was Mrs. J. Sephine Jurgensen, but declined to give her address. She told the sergeant on duty that she had built all the railroads in America and demanded to be released. She was locked up till morning, though, and on being produced in court was committed by the Justice to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for medical examination. Shortly after her removal to the Tombs the daughter of the deranged lady appeared in court. She said that she resided at No. 65 Irving place, and until recently had been possessed of large means. Her son, who was attending college in France, seemed to be the cause of her masnity. A guardian had been appointed to care for him, and she was under the impression that the French government had taken him away from her. For some time past she had been talking incoherently and acting in a atrange way, but until Monday night had not revealed her insanity in so marked a manner. Miss Jurgensen went to the Tombs in quest of her mother and arranged to have her properly cared for.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S THEATRE-"DIVORCE." .....Mr. Harry Lacy

goers that nothing that he may do dramatically can fail to attract attention, and no effort that he may make in the same direction can fail to be met with good wishes for his success. His restrict as a metrotan manager was warmly welcomed by many of their good feeling on the production of his play of "Divorce." The cast brought back pleasant remembrances of Mr. Daly's old time successes, as it brought before the footlights many of the "Old Guard" who had made him famous in his palmy days. If he seemed to fail for a time it must be remembered that his endeavors were as equally directed to pleasing his patrons as to en-

riching himself, and the theatre-goers of New York owe to him that perfection of detail and richness of dressing which he inaugurated and which since has made our local stage famous.

After a lapse of five years Mr. Daly's famous comedy of "Divorce" was played again last evening by a company strong in its maleactors and fairly excellent as a whole. The original cast was exceptionally strong, and the play, as written by Mr. Daly, was peculiarly adapted to their abilities. Harkins played Alfred Adriance; Louis James, Captain Lynde; Harry Crisp, the young minister; Davidge, his present part; De Wolf, De Witt; James Lewis, Templeton Jitt; W. J. Lemoyne, the Detective; D. Whiting, Judge Kemp, and George De Vere, Dr. Lang, Among the ladies, Fanny Morantwas Mrs. Ten Eyck; Fanny Davenport, Lu Ten Eyck; Clara Morris, Fanny Ten Eyck; Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Judge Kemp; Linda Dietz, Our Grace, and Kate Claxton, the maid. With such a cast to look back upon—and remembrance always tends to lessen its railings and add to its excellencies—it was to be expected that old habitus present last night would draw questionable comparisons between Mr. Daly's present good company and the famous "old and Kate Claxton, the maid. With such a cast to look back upon—and remembrance always tends to lessen its railings and add to its excellencies—it was to be expected that old habitals present last night would draw questionable comparisons between Mr. Daly's present good company and the famcus "old guard," which, since broken up, have gone to enrich a dozen difforent companies by their individual excellence. When we say, then, that a good house warmly received the revival of the old play at the new house if is equivalent to saying that the newer venture was a repetition—even if not so positive—of the first success. Mr. Harry Lacy succeeded Mr. Harkins, and did admirably, giving the part a manly, gentlemanly interpretation, which gave the author's intention a thorough translation. Mr. Davidge ropeated his former success as De Witt. Charles Le Clercq was not alone good, but—and to his creditlet it be said—he was original and borrowed none of his points from Mr. Lewis' famous "business" in the same character. Charles Fisher, as the detective, played the part with richness peculiar to himself, and without the lesst vulgarity gave the character a broad rendition. Messrs. Drew, Parkes and Moore were thorough in their parts, although the old favorites were now and then thought of, and naturally with a wish that they might have been on the stage last night. Mrs. Pools was as good a substitute for Miss Morant as could have been had. Famy Davenport's beauty. Clara Morris' talent and Linda Dietz's pleasant presence were not there last night to enrich the cast, but Miss Rehan and Miss Blythe and Miss Lanner—notably Miss Blythe—are a trio which, under Mr. Daly's schooling and direction, will, we predict, be of great value to him. Much is wanting as yet to make them as serviceable as they will yet be found to be, but they improved so steadily throughout the performance, and gave such promise of future development, that we can well afford to wait a little for the result, As the company now stands it is strong in its men, and, a

"A SCRAP OF PAPER" AT THE BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.

"A Scrap of Paper" was produced on Monday even ing and was repeated last night at the Brooklyn Park Theatre. Large and fashionable audiences greeted each representation of Mr. Palgrave Simpson's ably received in this city. After paying due homage to the "bright particular star," Mr. Lester Wallack, in his youthful impersonation of Prosper Couramont, the audience accorded a warm recognition to Mr. Ed. Lamb in his "Brisemouche,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Mr. Frank Mayo has sailed from London for New Miss Linda Dietz is playing at the Haymarket

The 132d performance of "Kit" was given at the

Boston Theatre last week by Mr. Chanfrau. The Weathersby-Goodwin Froliques will succeed the Criterion Company at Haverly's Theatre next The last evening concert but one of Carlotta Patti

previous to her departure will take place to-night at Chickering Hall. Mr. John E. Owens is about to commence a tour round the world. He will leave San Francisco on

the 29th of October.

At the Park Theatre, Boston, Mr. W. S. Gilbert's ENTHUSIASTIC GOSPEL SERVICES AT COOPER "On Ball," which was produced on Monday night, scored a pronounced success.

Matinées will be given to-day at Haverly's, Daly's, Niblo's, the Grand Opera House, the Theatre Comique and Wood's Broadway Theatre.

Capoul in the cast, will be produced to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Miss Maggie Mitchell is adding to her laurels in the West. Her engagement at the Grand Opera House, Cincinnati, was one of the most successful ever

played in that theatre.
"Hamlet" will be played at the Standard Theatre o-morrow evening by Mr. and Mrs. Bandmann. The scenery and costumes are new and said to be

original and striking. The Broadway Theatre, Williamsburg, formerly the Theatre Comique, will be opened Saturday evening, October 4. The initial play will be what is

called a new version of "Rip Van Winkle." Bartley Campbell's new drama, "My Partner," which has made such a hit at the Union Square, will be produced at the Boston Theatre at the close of the engagement of the "Ideal Pinatore" com-

The libretto of "Sleepy Hollow," Mr. Max Maretzek's new opera, will be translated into French and produced in Paris. Musically it has proved a success. The opers will be repeated to-

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre begins on

ious. Theodore Thomas will be the conductor. JULIETTE LAMBER'S REVIEW. Serlioz's overture "King Lear," the "Ride of the Valkyries" and "Siegfried's Death," by Wagner, and eethoven's symphony No. 5, in C mmor, will be

#### FINE ARTS.

DE MORGAN COLLECTION OF GREEK AND FRANK ANTIQUITIES-SECOND AND CONCLUDING AR-

The ascend portion of the De Morgan collection of Greek and Frank antiquities, now on exhibition at Fcuardent & Co.'s, consists of a large number of relics found in the tombs of Merovingian warrior of the sixth, seventh and eighth centuries, by Mr. Henri de Morgan, during the three years in which he superintended the work the village of Blangy-sur-Beisle, in Normandy. They were in part exhibited at the Paris International Exposition of 1878, and are coins, pieces of jewelry, other personal ornaments, arms and pottery. The orchard. Further examination developed the fact that the locality was that of an ancient Frankish cemetery which had an extent of some three acres It was on a hillside, amphitheatric in form and facing the east, thus allowing the heads of the dead to face the rising sun, as was the custom.

In the graves and tombs no defensive body armore

was found and few shields. This fact shows the con tempt which these fierce barbarians had for their Ro-They did not even use that which could have been taken from the Romans who were killed. About one-third of the dead were women. In their graves were jewelry, pottery and often long knives, which occasion. The arms, which are in all cases of iron and heavily rusted, consist of battle axes fram risques), spears (framées), short swords (scra long swords (framees), short swords (scramasecs), long swords (épées), poniards and arrows (flèches). All the pointed arms are grooved to allow of their being poisoned. In this connection it will be remembered by students of history that on the occasion of the assassination of Pretextatus, Bishop of Roung, on February 24. A. D. 538, Fredegonds ordered that the poniards be grooved deeper than usual in order that the poison should assure mortal wounds.

issua in order that the manner in which the relies were found may be clearly understood, one set has been arranged over an outline of a skeleton. The objects, from the richness of some of them, were evidently the property of a chief. At the head is the battle axe, and at the neck a necklace of multicolored glass beads. Then comes the flat bronze brooch, in the form of a dragon, which fastened the upper garment on the shoulder. Four buckles are placed below. The largest, of bronze, and ornamental in shape, fastened across the breast the baidric which held the short sword. The next, of solid silver, is of an ornimary one-pronged shape of to-day. It probably held a belt, from which hag the poniard. A smaller one of the same material held a belt, from which depended the six pieces which lie by it—a bronze depilatory instrument, a fire flint, made out of a prehistoric knile, and four instruments of iron whose use is unknown. The fourth buckle, larger than the two silver ones, is of solid gold and is ornamented with beautifully executed fligree work, It is of triangular shape, has three round bosses near the corners and a raised triangle in the centre. The prong is missing. This buckle probably secured the belt to which the purse was attached, for by it are three coins—a silver counterfeit of the time, a piece of billon and one of bronzo. Near these lies an iron clasp of the purse, which still has pieces of the cloth of which the latter was formed chinging to it. A silver ornament probably decorated one of the belts. In their proper positions by the above specimens lie the short sword, poniard, its silver end of the shesh of the latter and the boss or a shield. There are in addition seven arrow-heads, a large lance-head, and at the fect remnants of two damascened iron sandal buckles and a small black pottery wase. tal wounds.

In order that the manner in which the relies were

short swords, of which there are some eight or tenhave thick blade backs and look like butchers' knives.
The long swords found were very fragile on account
of the excessive rusting, and there is but one in the
collection. It has a double edged flat blade three
fest long and a short handle. There are many poniards, as these arms were found with nearly all the
sceletons. In size they range from six inches to
that of the short swords, which they resemble
in form, and from which it is difficult to separate the
larger specimens. Of arrow heads there are seven,
in length from three to five inches. Pieces of the
wooden stick still remain in the sharks. Two have
four sides and the others are laminated. There are
the remains of the iron portions of two shields.
These were of wood and covered with skins. They
had iron stiffening bars radiating from a central
piece, which, projecting in front, was ornamental
and served as a hand guard. These guards were
studded with brass nails. The two specimens are
eight inches in diameter, and shaped like shortcylinders, terminating in cones.

The jewelry and other personal ornaments may be

ders, terminating in comes.

The jewelry and other personal ornaments may be divided into the four classes of objects in gold and silver, inlaid with colored glass enamels; glass bead necklaces; iron work, damscened in gold and silver, and the articles in whitish bronza. In the first class we have hairpins, earrings, brooches, rings and buckles. A number of the brooches are in silver gilt and represent parrots, whose eyes and tals are inlaid with colored glass. Another form is that of a horse. Other specimens are ornamented with filigree work and colored glass are terminated at one end by modified dodecahedra, whose sides are inlaid with glass. They are of both gold and silver. The second class is composed of glass beads, both transparent and opaque; in shape chiefly cylindrical and square, and varicolored and striped. They resemble much those of the Phoenicians. One is of amber beads in a rough state. In the third class the objects are chiefly belt and sandal buckles, while the fourth comprises engraved brooches and buckle, as well as hatpins, needles and even fishlooks. Three coins are of unknown origin. Finally the collection contains twenty pieces of pottery—jugs and vases in black and white, which resemble those found in the lacustrine dwellings and in the Indian mounds of this country.

## A ROUSING REVIVAL.

UNION BY MOODY AND SANKEY-EXPERI-ENCES, SERMONS AND HYMNS,

Three meetings were held at Cooper Union yester-day, lasting three hours each, and at all of them the large half was packed to its utmost capacity.

The morning meeting, which began at nine, was largely attended by ladies. The revivalists were assisted by Mr. C. W. Sawyer, Bev. George F. Pentecost and Mr. E. W. Bliss. Mr. Moody explained the object of the meeting. It was intended, he said, to revive the zeal of the Christians of New York in their work and to strengthen the different evangelists by giving them courage to labor in the various fields to which they were called. They needed all the help they could get, and he saked for the prayers of all present that their efforts might prove successful. What he feared most was not the infidelity without but the lethergy within the Church. He then called upon Mr. E. W. Bliss, of Baitimore, to give a report of the good work done there. In a few brief remarks Mr. Bliss told of the number of revivals held and of the converts that had been made in that city. Then, at Mr. Moody's solicitation he gave an account of his own conversion when he was lying sick from delirium tremens in a hospital in St. Louis.

At the afternoon gathering, which was not quite so large, the same plan of songs, gospel readings and exhortations was followed. The flev. George F. Pentecost, who resembles Mr. Moody so much in appearance that many of the andience mistook him for the distinguished revivalist, delivered the principal address. He spoke of the great field for evangelical labors in this country, and also asked for the prayers of the Christians of all denominations in New York city.

The evening service, beginning at half-past seven, their work and to strengthen the different

The regular season at Wallack's Theatre begins on Saturday evening, on which occasion Mr. Wallack will present a new three act comedy, adapted from two French comedies by Mr. Dion Boucicault, entitled "Contempt of Court."

Miss Ada Cavendish has gone to San Francisco to play a four weeks' engagement at the California Theatre, opening October 6 in "Miss Gwilt." Her success at this theatre last season was so great that she now receives a large certainty from the management.

Edwin Booth will begin his season at Ford's, in Baitimore, October 6, playing next at the Philadelphia Broad, and then at the Grand Opera House, New York. His leading support will be Frank Lawler, late of the California Theatre, and in his company will be O. H. Barr and Miss Alice Grey.

A new play, by Mr. J. Pordicaris, is announced to follow "Hamlet" at the Standard Theatre. Mr. Perdicaris, winle abroad, painted a large allegorical picture representing the idea of immortality, which is ingeniously made the theme of his drama, and it is not impossible that the public will be treated to some curious artistic effects.

The New York Philharmonic Society will give the first concert for the season at Steinway Hail on November 22, the rehearsal taking place the day pre-

PUBLICATION OF THE PIEST GREAT PRVIEW OF THE PRENCH REPUBLIC-MARKING A NEW AND IMPORTANT STEP IN ITS ADVANCE.

The first great republican review started in Prance appears this morning in Paris under the name of Let Nouvelle Revue, and under the auspices of Mme. Juli-ette Lamber (Mme. Adam), a writer of great distincst eminent men in the country, and who has enlisted among the contributors to her new publicatendencies, who feel that the Revue des Deux Monder has too long held the field of scholarly politics. It was in 1858 that Juliette Lamber first came before the public. "M. Proudhon," she then said, "represents strength, for he is a man. I represent weakness, for I am a woman. But common sense vanquishes the closest dialectic. The cause that I defend will vanquish Proudhon's. Yet not without labor and not ithout a struggle." Her pamphlet was called "Idées anti proudhoniennes sur l'amour, la femme, et le mariage." She followed up the attack with certain political tractates on Garibaldi and the Papacy, and in 1860 set foot firmly on purely literary soil with a novel, "Mon Village," a remarkable study of the annals of a Picardy village, which made you feel that the author had seen what she described. Indeed, Madame Lamber was orn at Verberie, in the arrondissement of Senlis, and passed her early years at Chauny, where her father practised as a physician. In 1860 she also the travels of a young Chinaman through Paris, who criticizes with infinite vivacity the manners, institutions, celebrities, arts, doctrines and systems of the metropolis. Next came "Les Récits d'une Paysanne," and freshness; and then falling sick, the authores was sent to Cannes, and there described her wanderings among the hills in "Le Voyage Autour du Grand Pin," a dainty set of travels, in the manner of Sterne and Xavier de Maistre, as bright with sunshine as the country which serves them for a frame. The two works that followed were written with a purpose—"L'Education de Laure," being the redemption by love of a juvenile blue-stocking, and "Saine et Sauve," the story of a young woman reclaimed by the same influence to the re-ligion of the domestic bearth. In 1870 was pub-lished "Le Siege de Paris," when Mme. Lamber's political tendencies were for the first time clearly shown. She had married a statesman of some shifty in the republican party—M. Edmond Adam, Prefect of Police under the Government of National Deelection of February, 1871, then a Senator, and whose recent death has been gravely deplored. She continued to live in the country of "Le Grand Pin," in a villa called the Chalet des Myrtes, where statesmen and men of letters loved to gather. Here the project of the new review was born, and here it came to maturity.

The two most noteworthy articles in the publica-tion are one on the Eastern question by General E. Türr, and one on the Interoceanic Canal, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, written in reply to the attacks reconciliation with Germany. "There was a time." he says, "when together we upheld on the summit of the Carpathians the torch of civilization. To-day let us forget the passions which armed us against each kindle the flame of our traditional policy, extinguished for more than a century, so that the nations and find in us once more their old allies. Like those sturdy statesmen of the West who proclaimed the doctrine, 'America for the Americans,' let our cry be, 'The Orient for the Orientpetty dissensions. Let us unite and forbid all for-eigners to set their foot in the East. For whosoever among us shall aid those foreigners forges fetters for himself." M. de Lesseps is content to argue once again in favor of the Panama route. "It is the line." says he, "of Lloyd, of Totten, of Garelle of Wyse and of Reclus, which the Congress has acclaimed. It is half as short as the Suez Canal and has an excellent harbor on either ocean, the vicinity of two cities full of resources, a well peopled country and a well managed railroad. And I frankly declare that the Panama canal will be easier to begin, easier to finish, easier to keep in running order than the Suoz Canal."

## OBITUARY.

EDWIN EDWARDS, PAINTER.

etcher and painter. He was born at Framingham, was educated as a lawyer, and continued to act as such until his fortieth year. Though always addicted to the arts he was very successful as a professional artist, considering the late period of his life in which he ceased to be an amateur. As a law-yer he published soveral treatises. He was also a proficient in music.

FRANCIS GILLETTE, EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR Mr. Francis Gillette died at his residence, in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Gillette was born a Broomfield, Conu., received a classical education, being graduated at Yale College in 1829; studied law with Governor Ellsworth, but ill health forced him to abandon the profession before being admitter to the bar. He was early a prominent advocate to the bar. He was early a prominent advocate of temperance reform and a pioneer in the antisavery movement. He was elected a United States Senator from Connecticut as a free soil whig, in place of Truman Smith, resigned, serving from May 25, 1834 to March 3, 1835. He was Chairman of the Connecticut Board of Education from 1849 to 1855, and always prominent in his State in political, educational, temperance and agricultural matters. He was also the candidate of the old Liberty and Pree Soil party for Governor. Congressman Gillette, of Iowa, is his son.

JOHN B. HITCHCOCK. John R. Hitchcock, one of the best known hotel proprietors in the country, died yesterday morning, in his fifty-eighth year, at Gorham, N. H. When still young he went to Hanover, N. H., where, after being a hotel clerk for one year, he became pro prietor of the Dartmouth Hotel when only twentyone years of age. He then took hold of the Pearl Street House, in Boston, with Nathaniel Huggins, who is now one of the proprietors of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, this city. After a few years of continued success, he sold out the Boston Hotel and went to Gorham, N. H., where the Grand Trunk Railroad Company had just built the Alpine House Railroad Company had just built the Alpine House at the foot of the White Mountains. This was thirty years ago and the region round about there was quite a wilderness. Nevertheless, Hitchcock took a long lease of the new Alpine, and when shortly after the ever increasing mountain travel warranted it he also built the Tip Top House at Mount Washington. Mr. Hitchcock then controlled the stage lines that went over the mountain district of New Hampshire, sometimes using one hundred and fifty horses in his business. Very soon the Alpine became the home for many seasons of the hundreds of admirers of that grand region, and year after year Rev. Dr. Starr King. Dr. Chapin and many well known in literary and artistic circles could be found there surrounded by his relatives and friends. It was here, in fact, that Starr King wrote his book on the "White Hills." Commodore Vanderbilt and a number of his friends would go there season after season and Hitchcock would fit them out with teams and guides and enable them to make the tour of the mountains, sometimes taking in an excursion of seventy-five or one hundred miles. The old Tip Top House at that time was built of heavy stones, with a flat roof, iron cables being placed over the roof to hold it os to the building, it was quite a feat at that time to stop over night at the Tip Top House, the travellers of the period not being over anxious to remain longer on the top of the mountains than was necessary. Mr. Hitchcock retired from business five years ago. Then he entered the matrimonial state, having passed the age of fifty, Miss Leary, of Gorham, became Mrs. Hitchcock, and the newly married couple went travelling from the Allantic to the Pacific. A rupture of a blood vessel at the base of the heart caused his almost instantaneous death yesterday. He is to be buried at Hanover, N. H., on Thursday next. at the foot of the White Mountains. This was thirty

## BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

At a special meeting of the Board of Apportionment yesterday afternoon the following transfers were authorized :- Seven thousand five hundred dollars from appropriation for supplies, Department partment; \$1,000 from supplies same department, for the purpose of building two towers over Bellevus Hospital; \$1,000 from spiropriation for lamps and gas to repairing of pavements. Comptroller Kelly was also authorized to issue assessment bonds in place of others now failing due.

ADIRONDACK MURRAY'S CREDITORS.

AN APPLICATION FOR AND THE APPOINTMENT OF A TRUSTEE-WHAT THE PRIENDS OF THE UNPORTUNATE CLERGYMAN SAY-ONLY NEEDS TIME TO LIQUIDATE HIS DEBTS IN FULL

GUILFORD, CORD., Sept. 30, 1879.

A meeting of the creditors of Rov. W. B. H. Murray was held at the office of Judge of Probate Landon here to-day, for the purpose of appointing a trustee of the estate. United States Senator Platt, Mr. Murray's counsel, stated that had his client been given time his assets would probably have enabled him to pay all his creditors dollar for dollar. A friend o Mr. Murray's, himself a creditor, said that had it been known that Mr. Murray needed money he could have had \$5,000 or \$10,000, even more, on collaterals he possessed. This gentleman, who halls from Springfield, was in-

serviewed by your correspondent, and he puts a wholly different light on the disappearance of the clergyman to that which has been given. Said he:—

"If there is any blame or any fault because Mr. Murray had intended to go to Europe on September 5. He needed rest. After the terrible shock he received a year ago, from having his fingers blown off, he was not the same man. For five hours he had to hold his hand up at that time to save his matend to his hand up at that time to save his matend to his hand up at that time to save his matend to proper the same was a dangerous case. At that time, by the way, this Murray, who is now thought to be such a bad man here, was so popular that when he preached in Guilford one Sunday all those who wanted to hear him could not get into the church. This shows how ready the public is to turn round. This makes me think again of his temporal affairs. Bloss you, if it hadn't been for this coentrence he probably nover would have more than the country of the company of the country of

erning the property which is said to have

## THOSE STOLEN BONDS.

A LONDON BROKER SUSPECTED OF BEING IN COL-LUSION WITH THE MANHATTAN BANK BURG-

accompanied by Counsellor Waldo Hutchins, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday at Police Headquarters, and remained closeted with him for over an hour. During the interview Captains Kealey and Byrnes and Detective Joseph Dorsey were summoned to the superintendent's sanctum.

After the close of the session the above mentioned officials were spoken to, but declined to explain the nature of the business which had brought Mr. Schell to the Central Office. From other sources, howschell to the Central Cinca. From other sources, and ever, it was ascertained that the meeting was held for the purpose of answering an important communication recently received from the London detectives. It will be remembered that some months ago a number of the stoien Manhattan Bank bonds were mysteriously negotiated in England and have since been returned to this country. The matter of tracing them was referred to the English authorities. A letter came to this city by the last mail from England. It was addressed to Superintendent Walling and contained the information that the Scotland Yard detectives had succeeded in tracing a bill which had been a part of the proceeds of the sale of some of the stolen Manhattan Bank bonds to a broker in that city. The broker has heretofore been known as a reputable business man, but the detectives now suspect him of being in colusion with the robbers who are still at large. They say that they are watching him night and day, and now require advice from the police of this city as to how they shall act. Since the arrival of the communication several telegrams on the same subject have been received by Chief Walling, but their purport cannot be obtained. The result of the conforunce between the bank officials and the police yesterday was the sending of a message to the Scotland Yard detectives requesting them to continue watching the broker and to apprise them instantly by telegraph of any new developments in the case.

RIVAL CLAIMANTS OF A CORPSE. over, it was ascertained that the meeting was held for

## RIVAL CLAIMANTS OF A CORPSE.

The remains of Hugh Baxter, who hanged himself on Sunday night at the Passaic County Jail at Paterson. N. J., did not await identification very long, nor did the \$471 37 found on him go begging Paterson. N. J., did not await identification very long, nor did the \$471 37 found on him go begging for a claimant. On Monday night there appeared in Paterson a lady calling herself Miss Mary Donohne, who claimed to be the sister of the deceased. She stated that she resided at Plainfield, N. J., and that the deceased, whose right name appears to be Hugh Donohue, had resided with nor for ten years previous to 1877, in which year he paid a visit to Ireland. Subsequently she had heard very little of him. She declared that deceased was never married and scouted the idea of his having a wife and children. He had been brought up with a family flamed Baxter and had assumed that name. The authorities did not doubt het story, and so premised to send the also the money as soon as the Surrogate should issue an order to that effect.

Early yesterday morning, however, another and stronger chaimant put in an appearance in the person of a lady, about thirty years of age, who claimed to be the wife of the deceased. She produced a marriage certificate, dated 1868, minutely described the appearance of deceased, fully identified his body, and gave such other proofs of her relations with him as dissipased all the scrupies of the authorities. She corroborated the story of Miss Donohue relative to the change of name by the deceased, but stated that he had siways lived with her in Morristown until he visited Ireland. When he returned he agreed to conse his wandering and settle down. On Thursday of last week he left to consult Dr. Thompson, of Plainfield, relative to a pain in his head caused by a wound received in the farmy, and since that time his wife had not heard of him until she saw the notice of his death in yesterday's Henald. The bedy will be interred in the family plot at Plainfield, according to the wife's request, and administrators in her favor will be united.